slender, and suberect The neuration of the wings is shown in the cut. The abdomen is slender, extending beyond the hind margin of the secondaries. The fore wings are without a discal stigma.

Egg. — Hemispherical, marked with lozenge-shaped cells; yellow when laid, later marked with orange-red patches.

Caterpillar.—The entire life-history has not yet been ascertained. The caterpillars live upon marsh Neuration ^f grasses; they construct for themselves a nest by theqeqtis^«- drawing together the edges of a blade of grass with &topf»**'- bands of silk. Jn form they do not differ from other hesperid larvae.

Chrysalis.— Not as yet accurately known.

(i) Ancyloxypha numitor, Fabricius, Plate XLVII, Fig. 2, $ (Numitor).

Butterfly.—The upper side is correctly delineated in the plate. On the under side the fore wings are black, margined on the costa and on the outer margin with reddish-fulvous. The hind wings are pale fulvous. Expanse, .75-.95 inch.

Early Stages.—What has been said in reference to these in connection with the description of the genus must suffice for the species.

This pretty little insect is widely distributed, and abounds among grasses about watercourses. It ranges from the province of Quebec to eastern Florida, thence westward across the Mississippi Valley as far as the Rocky Mountains.

Genus COP^EODES, Speyer

Butterfly.—The antennae are very short; the club is thick, straight, rounded at the tip; the palpi are as in the preceding genus. The neuration of the wings is represented in the cut. The abdomen is slender, extending beyond the hind margin of the secondaries. The male is provided in most species with a linear stigma.

Early Stages.—These have not as yet been described.

(i) Copaeodes procris, Edwards, Plate XLVII, Fig. 9, $ (Procris).

Butterfly.— The plate gives an excellent idea of the upper side of this diminutive species. On the under side the wings are col-